Lord Salisbury Sacrificing Politics to What He Regards as the Highest Class of Statesmanship.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE LATTER IS TRYING TO STEAL A MARCH.

Secretly Scheming to Get Possession of Afghanistan and Possibly Persia-Diplomatic Game.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, Feb. 17 .- A week that opened consequent gloomy forecasts regarding the entire phase of the war, but closes with the relief of Kimberley and the general belief that the turning point of the campaign has been reached, scarcely admits of any other topic. Quite naturally, the news from the front is jubilantly told and retold until subsidiary matters of interest, such as parliamentary proceedings. secure but passing notice. Of these the most notable was Lord Rosebery's vivid analysis of Great Britain's isolation. The new military programme which was born this week has droned along towards enactments, being accepted more in the light of a makeshift than anything else, and is mier's remarks, though his pessimistic | would affect Great Britain's power of de- | tirely to labor agitation and take the most views were discounted by the almost simul-

The manner in which Lord Rosebery delivered his remarkable oration was unusually theatrical, and in other respects savored of an appeal to the galleries, giving A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, the opportunity the following day to jibe the ex-premier with unusual bitterness on his "tones of trembling emotion," etc. Yet Lord Rosebery merely voiced what is undoubtedly the predominant opinion in Great Britain; but though he may have the majority behind him in his pessimism, it does not follow that Lord Rosebery's deductions are cor-

The generalisms with which Lord Salisbury answered, and has answered since the war began, thereby so keenly irritating such influential organs of his own party as the London Times, Standard, Morning Post and Telegraph, are the studied utterances of an experienced statesman who is just as much aware of their political inadvisability as any of his critics, for, through his subordinates, he keeps in close touch with popular feeling. Hence an underlying motive must be looked for, and there is a growing impression that Lord Salisbury is sacrificing politics to what he rightly or wrongly believes to be the statesmanship of the last quarter of a century. His strength, patriotism and diplomacy have often been severely tested and not found wanting, hence the idea that his continued refusal to take the nation into his confidence at this crisis is prompted by motives of the highest importance. The conduct of the Foreign Office, where there is not the slightest inclination to underestimate the difficulties or overestimate the this solution of the enigma that puzzles the Conservatives as much as it provides capital for the Liberals. A reasonable supposition was suggested by a well-known peer, who said: "It is more than likely that ng weakness or exposing strength.'

Lord Salisbury, though seeing no immediate likelihood of foreign complications, wishes to prepare for the contingency and be able to meet it with a free hand, unfettered by any recent utterances confess-In support of this it is interesting to observe that at the moment Lord Rosebery nanding naval mobilization the Admiralty was engaged in instituting the preiminaries for that very move by ascertaining at all the naval ports the number of ships that could be immediately commissioned, and issuing orders for three battleships and three cruisers, all of the reserve. to coal at once in order to be ready for g in case they are required. Yet from Lord Salisbury's dilettante reply to Lord Rosebery no one would have ought this last step was contemplated. The possibility of having the Zulus as a lively fight with pirates, who are known allies has come rather as a shock to the British. But on the whole the logic of their Flag." Several pirates were killed, a num-Britain to help them, even though they are savages, are taken as justification for Joseph Chamberlain's views. It is more than probable that native Indian troops ill eventually be used in South Africa. There is a strong element in the Cabinet in favor of this step, and it is likely it would have been taken long ago but for tear of the nonconformist conscience and other religio-political influences, for the ent of the intention to employ Indian troops in the war coming on top of the Zulu announcement would have been a bitter pill for many people to swallow.

THE LION AND THE BEAR.

They May Clash After the South African War Is Over.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.]-LONDON, Feb. 17 .- What is known in Great Britain as the Central Asian peril once more obscures the pacific international aspect of affairs. As viewed by the Man in the Street the definite news shows that in spite of denials, Russia has advanced a strong force within striking distance of Herat, and whether she intends distinct demonstration against Afghanistan or merely as a blind to draw off attention from, or ultimately assist, her objects in the Persian gulf is merely a matter of surmise. Whatever all this really means a large portion of the British public and press is devoting serious attention to that time-worn bugbear, the menacing shadow of the bear. Though Lord Salisbury refused to discuss the question in the House of Lords, the Associated Press is able to give the opinions of British government officials which, in the main, are those of Lord Salisbury, upon this latest development. But, first of all, it will be well to say that no action has yet been

taken or decided on by the British. Weeks ago the report of a Russian advance was circulated and when questioned on the subject the Russian ambassador assured his dear friends in Downing street that the reports were exaggerated. It was but annual maneuvers, he exined and, least of all, was it intended as a menace. In fact, it was so belittled by this diplomat that the British officials had no other alternative but to believe the re ports were practically untrue, especially as Russia, in conjunction with every other power, had a few weeks preious formally assured Lord Salisbury that she had not the faintest intention of profiting by Great Britain's embarrassment in South Africa by pressing outstanding claims or interfering in any way.

News from Central Asia trickles into England slowly, but this week there came from many sources information showing that Russia's ambassador had, to put it grated during the past six months.

mildly, misled Lord Salisbury, and the Foreign Office, on Wednesday last, had to bring itself up with a sharp turn to the realization that the Central Asian situa tion demanded immediate attention. Yet, what form such attention will take consti-British government is still perched. Details of the proceedings on the borders of Afghanistan are still lacking and are likely

As a high official said: "If we politely suggest to the Russian ambassador that a further explanation is in order, we are sure to get the same friendly assurances that it does not amount to anything. If we address a formal, stringent protest to St. Petersburg we deliberately cast doubt on Russia's practically spontaneous declaration of friendship and noninterference. It is possible the latter is what the Americans of our facts before proceeding on such a basis. The Ameer is not ill in spite of all the alarming reports. I suppose he will die some day and there will possibly great disorder. But until this occurs I fail to see what Russia can effect. If the movement is as important as represented, I think it far likelier that she intends to make a demonstration of the strength that might be brought to bear on some minor concessions to be asked for by Russia hereafter.

The opinion of this official and those of the majority of persons accurately informed is that Russia's move is merely one of the fine points of the diplomatic game and that she has no more idea of forcing a war with Great Britain than she has of forcing a war upon the United States. While it appears that international relations are really not threatened with any serious break, it also appears that Russia in reasonable diplomacy in the near future. Nothing is more patent, from the conversation of the Cabinet ministers and officials, than the desire to conciliate and not to overvalue minor concessions. However, it must not be inferred that Great Britain intends to allow herself to be bullied into granting anything asked for, and it is interesting to note in this connection that the channel squadron, consisting of eight battleships and other craft, is

While the nation is still looking askance at the new military programme introduced this week, there is genuine gratification at learning that the reports that hundreds of thousands of tons of Welsh smokeless coal had been bought for a foreign nation are untrue. There is no substitute for that breath of empire." It is almost as important as smokeless powder, and were fense tremendously. The navy's activity hopeful view of the prospects for an early less telegraphy. Experiments will shortly occur to ascertain whether it is possible to communicate by this means between ships and balloons. The importance of such a test in ascertaining the whereabouts of an enemy and countless other points of warfare cannot be overestimated.

DECORATED BY THE SULTAN.

Highest Turkish Order Bestowed on the President of France.

Munier Bey, presented President Loubet today with the insignia and grand cordon The envoy and his suite were conveyed in great state from their hotel to the Elysee Palace in the President's equipages, and were received by a guard of honor in the the Turkish anthem. The President, surrounded by his ministers, awaited the envoy in the ambassadors' hall. Munier Bey handed President Loubet the insignia, with to which President Loubet replied, expressing his appreciation of the honor. A

Considerable importance is attached in political circles to the bestowal of the order because this same order was previously bestowed on Emperor William, and the Suldesire to show that France enjoys equal prestige with Germany at the Ottoman Much satisfaction, consequently, prevails here.

England Invaded by Toilers.

LONDON, Feb. 17.-It is a strange anomaly to find Great Britain, the home of the emigrant, threatened by the immigrant, yet such is the case. Industrial activity and the increase in wages in the national capabilities, certainly bears out United Kingdom have attracted hordes of continental labor. Last month alone about four thousand immigrants arrived, a large increase on the average. The Globe plaintively remarks: "When the present wave of industrial prosperity is succeeded by a wave of adversity we shall have on our hands a multiude of foreigners, eagerly competing for the bread which ought by right to nourish the native born. We have no executive machinery for sifting out pauper aliens and returning them to their own countries, as they have in the United States."

Fight with Pirates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.-According to news brought by the Coptic pirates are causing much trouble in Chinese waters. The government seems powerless to stop their depredations. During the early part of last month the crew of a steam launch from the British gunboat Tweed, stationed near Chutou-Shang, China, had fense and the duty of Great | ber wounded and one British blue jacket was shot through the chest. Other fights have been reported near Canton, and merchant vessel boats have been held up and

DeWolf Hopper Coming Home.

LONDON, Feb. 17.-De Wolf Hopper closed his London engagement to-night. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper and other members of the company were recalled repeatedly. After the performance Mr. Hopper was entertained at the Eccentric Club, Lionel Brough presiding, and many leading proessionals being present. Mr. Hopper will sail by the White Star steamer Germanic on Wednesday next. Mr. Hopper's bills at the Shaftesbury have already been replaced by the announce-ment that Mr. Lederer will open the house on april 2 with an American musical

The Senior Wrangler Saved.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- The senate of Cambridge University has refused to accept the recommendations of the committee and by a majority of thirty-three has decided to retain the order or merit in its famous mathematical tripos. Thus the quaint title of senor wrangler, which no longer signifies the best all round mathematician of tory and capture Rabah, or at least utterly the year, is saved from extinction. The decision meets with some severe criticism from the academic portion of the press.

Winston Churchill's First Novel. LONDON, Feb. 17.-Winston Churchill's

first novel, "Savrola," was published this week and has been tolerably well reviewed. The young war correspondent has depicted the political intrigue and revolution in the imaginary republic of Laurania, throwing in lots of fighting, epigrams and political maxims, the latter evidently gathered from his experience in England. The book was mainly written in 1897.

Josiah Quincy Weds Mrs. Tyler. LONDON, Feb. 17 .- Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston, and Mrs. Tyler were married to-day in St. George's Church, Hanover square. James R. Carter, second was the best man. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, Henry White, first secretary of the United States embassy, and all the members of the embas-

sy were present. Lord Russell's Son Weds.

LONDON, Feb. 17.-Miss Mary Ritchie, daughter of Right Hon. Charles Thomson Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade, was married to Hon. Frank Russell, son of Lord Russell, of Kilowen, at Brompton Oratoyi, this afternoon,

Finlanders En Route to Canada. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17 .- Six hundred Finanders sailed from here to-day for Cansda, making about 8,000 who have emi-

Troubles to the Malign Influence

REPUDIATED BY THE MINISTRY

OFFICIAL CIRCLES CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.) PARIS, Feb. 17.-Colonial interests now furnish a topic which for the moment attracts more attention than the covert intentions of other nations as to the world's map or England's present entanglement. This week brought improvement news from one of France's oldest colonies and from her newest-Martinique and the Sudan-a serious upheaval in the first case, but the happier intelligence of a victory for French arms from the latter. The disagreeable effect caused by the first was counterbalanced by the pleasant nature of the Sudan advices. According to dispatches received from Martinique by members of the Chamber of Deputies nothing short of a rebellion is in progress there, due to maladministration, while on the other hand the supply to be seriously diminished it | the official reports attribute the trouble ensettlement of the trouble. Nevertheless, M. Dubard, the inspector general of the colonies, who will go to Martinique to investigate the situation, will sail on board a French cruiser, and it has also been decided to send reinforcements of mounted infantry to the island. An unpleasant feature of the comments

of the French press on the situation in PARIS, Feb. 17 .- The Sultan's envoy, tional journal to embroil America in the of the Order of Nichamimtiaz, the highest assert herself, with a view to taking the decoration in the Turkish empire, which islands from France. This paper declared the Sultan sent specially by Munier Bey. | that colored emissaries, paid by the United courtyard of the Elysee, a band playing Rico. Not only Martinique, but Guadea few words of good will from the Sultan, viously an underhanded drive at the govtan's action is interpreted as indicating his | nated from the government is shown by the

> Thus it will be seen that neither the government nor those most concerned in the interests of the island countenance in any way this unwarranted attack. A pleasant contrast to the publication in United States. The future below who, by the happy welding of their diverse elements, are made to love, understand and attempt all things. This is the proper role of the United States. A soul has been born there which, great already. will become greater if it is willing, if it knows how and dares to free itself from all that sterilizes noble and generous effects. Evidence has never been lacking of the debest relations with the United States." England is regarded here as a personage which is constantly looking to put France in a false position in order to injure the relations between the two republics, and thus to strengthen her own entente. This is one reason why the French statement regardtreaty was so quickly forthcoming.

The satisfaction with which the crushing defeat of Rabah, the Sudan chief, was greeted in France is heightened by the fact that it partakes of the nature of a revenge for the massacre of the advance party under Lieutenant Bretonnet, of the now victorious Gentil expedition, which was perpetrated by Rabah about six hour from the northeast, and snowing months ago. The most important consequences, it is predicted, will result from Gentil's defeat of Rabah, but only on the condition that he is immediately reinforced so as to enable him to follow up the vicdestroy any remaining influence.

Two well known litterateurs, Paul Hervieu, the journalist, and the dramatic critic, Emile Faguet, this week entered the ranks of the forty immortals.

Colonel Jouast, president of the Dreyfus | prospect is for clear, cold weather totion, for the acquital of Dryefus, was terviewer asked him whether, now that he was relieved from his military oath, he would satisfy public curiosity by stating how he recorded his vote. "No," he replied. "and I wish to be entirely forgotten. Let me enjoy tranquility in the remaining years of my life. My only wish is to

HARTINIQUE, FRENCH WEST INDIES. PRACTICALLY IN REBELLION.

Parisian Paper Ascribes the Labor of the United States.

Victory in the Sudan Gives Great Joy -Pelletan's Army Report-Retirement of Jouast.

Martinique was an attempt by a sensamatter by accusing her of secretly fomenting the insurrection in order to eventually States, had been working for years past to undermine French influence in Martinique, but the movement had taken an acute form since the American acquisition of Porto loupe also, it is asserted, has been a field for these secret agents. The object of this journal in thus attacking America was obernment, which it sought to represent as neglecting colonial interests for the sake of devoting attention to the campaign against the army and the church. That the assaults on America have in no wise emafact that at the ministery of colonies, at which the correspondent of the Associated Press called attention to this publication, the statement was authorized that the government utterly repudiated these allegations, for which, so far as it was aware, there was absolutely no foundation. The correspondent of the Associated Press also interviewed M. Duquesnay, the deputy from Martinique, who has been the leading adversary of the government in the chamber in the debates on Martinique, and who is bitterly opposed to the present island administration. He said: "You can say for me, and I am kept fully informed of events in Martinique, that I have never heard of any such machinations on the part of American emissaries, and I do not believe such reports. The only possible ground for them was the recent visit made by an American cruiser to the shores of | Trains Martinique for the purpose of taking soundings, but we attach no political importance whatever to this."

The report M. Pelletan, Radical Socialist deputy from Bouches du Rhone, on the war budget, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies Thursday, has raised quite storm in military circles. His unexpectedly severe criticism of the higher branches of the army brought a vigorous reply from the Marquis de Gallifet, the minister of war, and denunciation from a number of deputies in the following session. M. Pelletan's report declared that there was an fractured limbs, caused by falls. As yet higher officers were overpaid and lower grade underpaid. Moreover it is asserted that the officers of the engineer and artillery branches were wasting time in useless occupations, or, as he put it, "in winding up military clocks." and that this squandering of money permeated all branches of the army. "There are 3,500 branches of the army. men," he said, "employed in brushing ofsecretary of the United States embassy. ficers' clothes. Everybody has an assistant, even the regimental cook.

court-martial, and who, it was currently morrow. asserted, voted, contrary to public expectaplaced on the retired list this week. An in-



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-The Annual Bargain Time

MATTINGS BOUGHT NOW SAVE YOU \$2.00 TO \$8.00 PER ROLL.

THIRTY ROLLS GOOD CHINA MATTING, 40 yards, for \$4.79 Pretty patterns, new colors, small neat figures.

THIRTY-SIX ROLLS HEAVY CHINA MATTING, 40 yards, for These in blues and greens, a very serviceable quality.

SIX STYLES NEW CHINA MATTING, 40 yards, for \$6.95 All regular 25c quality, you save \$3.05 on every roll.

EXTRA SPECIAL CHINA MATTING, 40 yards, for \$8.45
Neat designs, very heavy and closely woven, worth \$12 a roll

OUR HEAVIEST CHINA MATTING 40 yards, for Ca 9 | yards, for Nineteen new styles in this one line. Good for hardest service.

OUR EXTRA FINE CHINA MATTING, 40 yards, for \$12.98
Select from sixteen new styles. Other stores charge 50c a yard for these. Made from finest hand-selected straw.

THE BEST WHITE CHINA MATTING, 40 yards, for \$12.95 This is a beautiful quality free from imperfection.

Sale Continues all This Week.

SPECIAL—NEW JAPANESE MATTINGS, 40 yards, for \$6.95
Pretty reds, blues and greens made on good cotton chain. The \$6.95

regular price, \$12 per roll, was considered cheap. THIRTY ROLLS NEW JAPANESE MATTINGS, 40 .

yards, for Small neat designs with inlaid figures, worth \$14 a roll. TEN NEW STYLES JAPANESE MATTINGS, 40 yards \$8.75

Entirely new patterns and very artistic cotton chain of course.

OUR EXTRA FINE JAPANESE MATTINGS, 40 yards \$11.60 At the regular price, 45c a yard, it would cost \$18 a roll. FINE PLAIN WHITE JAPANESE MATTINGS, 40 \$8.

Extra close woven and on cotton chain. Regular price 35c a yard. BEAUTIFUL INLAID JAPANESE MATTINGS, 40 yards \$9.15

Extra fine white with dainty inlaid figures for nice bedrooms, VENETIAN EFFECT JAPANESE MATTINGS, 40 CES yards for A distinct novelty, one side figured the other plain.

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A CASH DEPOSIT . SECURES A BARGAIN We'll lay aside your selection until you wish it delivered.

The Taylor Carpet Co. 26 and 28 West The Taylor Carpet Co. Washington Street

NEW YORK IN THE THROES OF A BLIZZARD LAST NIGHT.

The "Beautiful" Came Down in Clouds and the Wind Blew Great Gans for a Few Hours.

A STANDSTILL SHIPPING

THE ATLANTIC LINER GRAF WAL-DERSEE ST CK ON ROMER SHOALS.

Suffering Delayed-Much Among the Poor-Many Accidents -Local Weather Conditions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- With all the fury of a blizzard the first real snowstorm of the winter descended on New York to-day. question is found in the warm appreciation | For many hours snow came down so heavof America shown in a more important lily that buildings a block away were only paper, Le Journal, in an article based on dark blurs. A wind out of the northeast, the opinion that American feeling had blowing from twenty-five to thirty miles an veered toward the Boers. "The French hour, whirled the snow about in thick, republic has faith in the republic of the blinding clouds. About ten inches had fallen by midnight, but the fall was then growing lighter and the air turning colder. Great was the menace to shipping, because of the blinding storm and the inshore wind. The last ship to arrive in this port to-day was the Campania, which passed quarantine at 4:30 a. m. The American sire of official France to encourage the liner St. Louis was due this morning, but she was not reported up to midnight. La Touraine is due to-morrow, but it is not expected that she will reach port on time. The last ship out was the Etruria, which left her pier at 8 a. m. The Graf Waldersee, ing the Hay-Pauncefote Nicaraguan canal which attempted to pass out, went aground near Romer shoals at 6 p. m. The thick snow prevents anything being seen to-night from Sandy Hook, and it is not known

whether or not the liner floated off with the high tide. At 10:25 to-night the gale appears to be at its height down the bay, the wind blowing at a rate of over fifty-two miles an hard. A very high sea was running. Harbor shipping was almost at a standstill. Fog bells were ringing and ferryboats were creeping about, running on slow schedules. On land trains were delayed and in many instances stalled by the storm. the high wind causing the snow to drift. As a result of the storm the poor of the city suffered greatly and the department of charities had to expend its utmost energies to relieve the sufferers. A great many accidents were reported by the police, and ambulances from the various hospitals were continuously on the go throughout the day. As many as forty people suffered from

enormous waste of money going on. The but one death from cold and exposure has been reported. Throughout the suburbs of New York in Long island and about New Jersey everything pointed to a partial blockade by the snow. The storm delayed many of the incoming trains by a period varying from half from Abilene to Bombay. an hour to two hours, but it is possible that to-morrow the delays will be much

> The new street commissioner will have 2.300 men and 1.500 carts at work early in of snow on the level will have fallen. The

Strawberries Nipped.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 17 .- A cold wave is doing considerable damage in the coast as the plants were blooming. Shipments will be three weeks late and the crop cut devote myself to bicycling and gardening." I in half. The cabbage crop is also affected objected to.

disastrously, shipments having just begun Cattle are being cared for and there will be no loss. One negro is reported frozen to death in Burleson county.

A Blizzard Strikes Mobile. MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 17.-The blizzard reached Mobile to-day. The thermometer showing at 9 o'clock was 21 degrees. It

will go to 12 degrees before morning. Twenty Inches of Snow in Virginia RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17. - Snow has fallen steadily here and throughout the State to-day. Woodstock reports a depth

of twenty inches. Yesterday's Local Registrations.

After a few hours of the coldest weather of the winter the mercury took an upward start, and the prospects are now for warmer weather. The thermometer registered 3 degrees below zero about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the decline having been 10 degrees for the preceding twelve hours. from the anti-trust conference at Chicago, At noon the thermometer registered 10 above, and at 7 p. m. 13 above. The highest temperature of the day was noted at

3 and 4 o'clock, the registration being 15. WARMER WEATHER.

Forecaster Says the Temperature Will Rise To-Day and To-Morrow. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

For Ohio-Fair on Sunday and Monday; warmer on Monday; brisk northwesterly For Indiana and Illinois-Fair with rising temperature on Sunday and Monday; varia-

Local Observations on Saturday. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Pre. Weath. 7 p. m...30.32 13 84 N'west Clear. 7 p. m...30.32 13 84 N'west. Clear Maximum temperature, 15; minimum tem

perature. -

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation for Feb. 17: Temp. Pre Normal 34 Mean Departure -28 Departure since Feb. 1..... -46 Departure since Jan. 1..... *101 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Local Forecast Official.

Stations Bismarck, N. D.-16 Calgary, N. W. T-12 Chicago, Ill.-Cairo, Ill. Cheyenne, Wyo. Cincinnati, O. Davenport, Ia. -Helena, Mont.-12 Kansas City, Mo. -2 Little Rock, Ark. Memphis, Tenn. Nashville, Tenn. North Platte, Neb. Oklahoma, O. T. Omaha, Neb. -Pittsburg, Pa. Qu' Appelle, N. W. T .. -12 Rapid City, S. D -4 Salt Lake City, Utah... St. Paul. Minn. Springfield, Ill. Springfield, Mo. Vicksburg, Miss. 16

Kansas Corn for Famine Sufferers. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.-The farmers of Dickinson county, this State, who have been contributing to the relief of famine sufferers in India, to-day shipped the third car of corn to Bombay. Over \$300 has been gathered in cash. Railroads carry the corn free and steamship lines at half rates, making it cost twenty cents a bushel freight

British Fleet at Kingston. KINGSTON, Jamacia, Feb. 17.-Th

squadron of British warships commanded by Vice Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, arrived here to-day and was greeted with enthusiasm. A number of fetes have been arranged in honor of the officers and crews and the officers and crew of the United States auxiliary cruiser Scorp on have been invited to participate.

Woman Tries to Cremate Herself. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17 .- Mrs. Julia Cammer, wife of a foundry workman and mother of five children, to-day poured oil over her clothing and deliberately ignited it in the presence of her drunken husand, and will probably die of her injuries. She took this method in order to be re-venged on her husband, whose drinking she

ACCUSED OF HIPPODROMING AND GATHERING POLITICAL GARBAGE.

Grosvenor's Reply to a "Yellow" New Yorker-Money Voted by the House for Civil-Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-Late this afternoon the House passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, after having it under consideration four days. A spirited colloquy between Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) was the feature of to-day's session. Fresh Mr. Sulzer directed the attention of the House to the "monster monopolies" which, he said, were being fostered by the Republican administration. He adverted, in passing, to Ohio politics. These utterances drew the fire of General Grosvenor, who referred to the "political garbage" which Mr. Sulzer had brought back to Washington after his "hippodroming tour" through the West as a "vice presidential candidate." The civil-service appropriation, which was stricken out of the appropriation bill in the committee of the whole, was restored in the House by a vote of 77

At the opening of the session Mr. Miers, of Indiana, in order to present his views to Governor General Wood which had been upon trusts and the financial bill, which is now in conference, offered an amendment. He antagonized the provision of the financial bill which authorized national banks to issue currency and denounced the fastening of the gold standard upon the people as glaring iniquity. He declared that the retirement of the greenbacks and the placing of the national banks above the government was the completion of the most wonderful blunder of the age. Mr. Miers declared that after the passage of the Mc-Kinley tariff law thirty-four new trusts were organized, and since the McKinley administrtaion had assumed power and the Dingley law had gone into effect two hundred of such "monsters" had raised their heads in the country, with a capital aggre-

gating seven billion dollars. Mr. Sulzer after directing attention to the recent anti-trust conference held in Chicago, declared that the trusts were not only doing irreparable injury, but were doing it through the backing of a Republican administration. "The administration is responsible for the trusts," said Mr. Sulzer. 'It stands sponsor for them and refuses to do anything to suppress them. The greatest of all these trusts is the money trust, and the conference at Chicago unanimousy condemned the gigantic iniquity." Mr. ulzer then read the resolution passed by the anti-trust conference. "I desire to say to the gentleman (Mr. Grosvenor) that the chairman of that conference was a former attorney general of Ohio, Mr. Monnett, who was turned down by the Republican boss, Mr. Hanna, because he had the courage of his convictions and instituted action against the Standard Oil Company. If the attorney general of the United States was honest enough to do his duty every trust in the country would be broken, and f Mr. Monnett had been backed by his party the Standard Oil monopoly would now be out of business." In conclusion Mr. Sulzer dared the Republicans to pass the financial bill. It would be a signal to the American people to rise up and put in the White House that "peerless statesman and man of irreproachable character, Wm. J. Bryan."

adverting to Mr. Sulzer's aspirations to the vice presidency and saying that after Mr. Suizer had been "hippodroming about the country," he had come back to Washington loaded down with a lot of "political garbage." In answer to a question of Mr. Sulzer he said that Mr. Monnett had not been renominated for attorney general of Ohio because he had already served two terms, and stepped aside in response to an unwritten law of Ohio Republicans. He referred to Mr. Monnett as a "very bright young man," and declared that Senator Hanna had not the slightest thing to do with what Mr. Sulzer had termed Mr. Monnett's turning-down. The Ohioan paid a tribute to Attorney General Griggs, declarng that "a better lawyer and a clearereaded administrator of justice had never een known in the Department of Justice.' He closed by saying that the Democrats nad ample opportunity between 1892 and 896 to enforce the anti-trust law, but had failed to do so. "The American people know that," he said, "and they know, too hat between 1892 and 1896 business broke down, people starved and everything in general went to the devil."

In reply Mr. Sulser said: "The American ie will not accept the brutal dictation

Mr. Gresvenor replied in a humorous vein,

of the gentleman from Ohio (Grosvenor) and his master, Mark Hanna. Mr. Cannon poured oil on the troubled

waters in an amusing speech, in which he appealed to the belligerents to permit a little public business to be transacted, "just to fool the people." [Laughter.]
Mr. Browell, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that the head of any department upon whose rolls the name of any employe or clerk permanently incapacitated from performing service appears, shall report those names to the civil-service committee, in order that an employe of proper capacity may be designated for the service. The amendment was adopted An amendment was offered by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, providing that permission be given to J. D. Richardson, of Tennessee, to compile, edit and publish the state papers and diplomatic correspondence of the late Confederate States, and it was adopted, after an explanation that no expense attached

The committee then rose and the bill was favorably reported to the House. The amendments were agreed to, with the exception of that striking out the appropriation for the civil service. On rising vote the amendment was defeated-93 to 48. The yeas and nays were ordered. The amendment was lost-77 to 123. The bill was then passed without division. At 3:55 p. m. the

House adjourned. FOR CUBAN TEACHERS.

Six Weeks Summer School Provided by Harvard University.

HAVANA, Feb. 17 .- A cable dispatch from Charles William Elliott, president of Harvard University, to Alexis E. Frye, superintendent of schools, will probably have the effect of doing more for the Cubans' future than anything yet accomplished. Some weeks ago Mr. Frye proposed a plan discussed at the Havana Harvard Club. namely, endeavoring to obtain permission for 1,000 Cuban teachers to attend the Harvard Summer School for Teachers. This morning Mr. Frye received President Elliott's reply, offering to provide, free of charge, for 1.000 Cubans during six weeks of the summer. Mr. Frye and Mr. Ernest Le Conant notified General Wood, who was greatly pleased, as he believes that the advantages to be gained by all concerned will be enormous and will have great effect on the Cuban children now attending the schools. The teachers will be surrounded for a time by academic influences and will be elbow to elbow with American teachers, which cannot but have an influence on the methods of teaching in the island. It is believed that arrangements can be made to send the teachers to the United States on

board transports. Mr. Frye also contemplates that another six weeks shall be utilized in visiting every city of importance from Maine to Califor-nia. He believes that the railroads will render assistance, and also that probably the municipalities will invite the teachers to be their guests during their stay. He says that if it can be accomplished he will consider one of the greatest problems of the Cuban situation as settled. Governor General Wood told Mr. Frye that he could rely on his active suppor regarding the transportation of the teachers to Boston, adding that if transports were unavailable for this service he would charter a steamer, considering the expense for such a purpose a legitimate charge on the island revenues. Mr. Frye hopes that during the trip of the teachers over the

ilar institutions.

continent they will receive invitations to visit Columbia University, the University

of Pennsylvania, the University of Chicago,

the University of Michigan and other sim-

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